

THE
Bloomfield Record.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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The Public Ownership Question.

The ownership and control by the people of the lighting and water supply plants in our midst, instead of surrendering the control of these matters to corporations, is awakening much interest. We are in frequent receipt of congratulations on the editorial course taken by this paper and there has been an unusual demand for copies of THE RECORD of the issues printed since the **RECORD** was opened upon this live question of the day.

THE RECORD is not afraid to have it known just where it stands. It has confidence in the people, and believes that if this question can be intelligently discussed, and the right beginning made, Bloomfield will succeed as well as other towns have done where this plan of public ownership has been tried.

While it may be true that the idea has been in the public mind for some time, it is not to be credited for the progress that has been made practically in the direction of "Nationalism," yet it is at the bottom not so much a question of principle as it is of progressive public and private economy.

As the old-time stage-coaches, and many other very useful things in their day, have gone out of use, so the private corporation, small or great, is destined to go out of business just as rapidly as the people can by intelligent appreciation and co-operation supersede them. The "manifest destiny" of our corporations is that they shall be wiped out—not in a violent, revolutionary way, but relegated one by one to the past, as other institutions have been when their usefulness has departed.

The writer can recollect a time in Bloomfield when there was no public school, but several very excellent private schools and seminaries. These were once the pride of the town, but they disappeared. The free school system has been established in their place. There was no revolution, but an orderly evolution of things, and we have now a school board with no politics in it that disburses \$40,000 annually and not a dollar of it wasted. If as a community we can build school plants and furnish intellectual light so successfully what is there to hinder us as taxpayers from doing as well in supplying electric or other lights, and wholesome water?

Unless this view of the matter can be controverted, the way seems to be open for somebody to practically take the lead in Bloomfield for public ownership; and in our way of thinking taxpayers, and especially big taxpayers, are the ones to take the initiative, if anything practical is to be accomplished.

Lower Prices Under Public Ownership.

One Boston Globe in an editorial on Prof. F. W. Bemis' article on municipal gas-making in this country, in the February Review of Reviews, says:

"It is noteworthy, in connection with Mayor Matthews' recent appeal and the cost of gas to the average consumer in Boston that in Bellefonte, Pa., a municipal gas is furnished at 80 cents a thousand feet, while in Philadelphia it is \$1.50, which is the rate in Philadelphia. Prof. Bemis says: 'Of the seven cities which have private works, of which five are larger than that of any of the cities, save Richmond, having public works, only one city enjoys a lower price than \$1.50.'"

"Nor does Prof. Bemis think that the public ownership idea means an increase in cost. He maintains that the results gained have been accompanied by a decrease rather than an increase in political corruption. Citing Philadelphia, in particular, he argues that the gas business has been managed with private management, despite the greater cost of 'distribution in the city of Penn.'"

Light and Water Notes.

Trenton is considering the establishment of a municipal electric light plant. Manchester, Virginia, has granted a franchise to a private company for the establishment of a gas plant. It is stipulated that the cost to consumers using less than 5000 feet shall be 20 cents per 1000; 5000 and under 10,000, 45 cents; 10,000 and under 20,000, 40 cents; 20,000 and under 30,000, 35 cents; 30,000 and over, 30 cents per 1000.

The city council of Charleston, West Virginia, is considering an ordinance providing for the municipal ownership of water, gas and electric light plants. The people are to vote at the next city election upon a proposition to issue bonds for that purpose.

El Paso, Texas, recently voted \$32 to 25 in favor of bonding the city to the amount of \$235,000 for the city to build and operate its own water-works.

Public lighting will be the subject discussed at the public meeting in Redcoats hall, Moody street, Waltham, Massachusetts, March 7.

The city council of Cleveland, Ohio, has passed a resolution asking the Legislature to allow the city to issue \$500,000 bonds for a municipal electric light plant.

What Shall We Do for Water?

The water supply is a question paramount to any that has come before the people of Bloomfield. Whether a contract be made with the Orange Water Company or the East Jersey Company, lack of pressure and other evils will confront the town. The fact is that when the present pipes were laid it was not supposed or considered that this would ever be anything more than a one horse town, and so four inch pipes were used, and they are quite inadequate to the needs of the town. No thought was taken looking to the future and so today a large and important district of our township is without an available water supply.

A stand pipe has been proposed to give pressure on the Ridge section, but the water would be inferior, and at best the stand pipe would only partially effect a remedy. We must look at the matter in all its bearings, for the benefit of the whole town, not for today but for many years in the future. The present water plant, from ignoring anything but the needs of today, is now practically unable to meet the demands made for water, and to secure uniform pressure for fire hydrant use throughout the town. The question is how shall it be done? Shall the town own its own plant and pay for it by levying a tax, or shall it be done by a public utility corporation? There is said to be plenty of good water available within our own borders. If not we can buy it of the East Jersey Company. They ask \$100.00 for a million gallons. Some estimate our needs at \$50,000 gallons per day and others put it at twice that amount.

Since the above was written we hear that a public meeting in Dodd's Hall is called for next Wednesday night. This seems to be well and it is to be hoped that it will be a large meeting, representative of the entire town, and that the mistakes will be made. A good committee of both large and small taxpayers should be appointed. This Committee could sub-divide and make reports at a future meeting, giving estimates of cost after gathering necessary information with recommendations, etc.

Here and There.

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." It would seem that a streak of madness must have come over the legislators at Trenton or they would never have bid such utter defiance to public sentiment. The people have become aroused and it is hoped that they may keep awake long enough to accomplish the reforms. Many of us are counting ballots that direct legislation is not such a bugbear. Certainly if there had been a Referendum these race track bills would never have been enacted into law, much less become enacted as laws.

A party who claims to be well informed says that only one person in twenty has any rights in Bloomfield, as the one is a real estate holder. If the one person should desire his property taxed the other nineteen could hold a mass meeting in the street and that is all they could do. The man who owns the soil is boss without a doubt.

The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few is looked upon with serious alarm by many besides the laboring classes. The rapid increase of wealth seems to make it possible that we shall soon get beyond the Millionaires and have Billionaires also. It is a question whether the productive power of the industrial and frugal can carry such a load and if the comforts of the ordinary home will not disappear when the Billionaires make their advent. There is no need for any argument to show that the rich become more rich and the poor poorer. Here are some figures which are worthy of consideration. The population of the country is 65,000,000 and the total wealth is estimated at \$5,000,000,000. Of that sum at least seventy-five per cent is held by 250,000 people. An even division would be \$1000 to each person or to a family \$5,000. The deduction from the figures shows clearly that in this country with our boasted prosperity there must be a large number, indeed a majority, who are living in abject poverty. Inequality of capacity to get and keep is largely responsible for this state of affairs, but who shall propose a remedy?

Midshipman Easley's father died a victim to his own machine which he had invented to equalize the bumps of his head. So it has been with reformers who would cure this evil. Their plans have fallen dead and the great accumulation of wealth goes on. Should it be divided equally how long would it be before the rivulets and streams it would soon be absorbed again by the few as we have seen. The year of 1890 produced three men who will not soon be forgotten, "Tennyson, Gladstone and Lincoln." It is a singular coincidence that these men of the same age should be the greatest geniuses the world has ever seen. English newspapers and statesmen have linked Lincoln's name with those of the others as the choicest gift to the human race of the year 1890. Of these three were coadjutors with Lincoln only Wm. M. Evans and David Dudley Field remain. Wendell Phillips, the silver tongued orator, when asked his opinion of Lincoln, said, "Lincoln seems to move a little slow, but he gets there." He surely got there in the hearts of the people.

The first audience that Bishop Philip Brooks preached to was composed of a few poor whites and negroes at a small hamlet called Sharon, not far from the Alexandria Seminary, and the little school house in which Trinity Church became such a magnificent successor was crowded by people who came from everywhere to hear the boy student preach. No preacher in this country ever received such a remarkable tribute as was accorded him in Boston. He of all the leaders, the Jew, the Catholic, the Unitarian, united to honor his memory, and six hundred public carriages in the funeral procession attested the people's love for him.

Luther's Musical Journal for March is just issued at the public meeting in Redcoats hall, Moody street, Waltham, Massachusetts, March 7.

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RACE-TRACK LAW-MAKING AT TRENTON.

Direct Legislation by the People Proposed as a Remedy for Such Outrages.

Henry Ward Beecher once said: "It would not be a very pleasant thing for an elephant to go down on his knees and say his prayers to a plume."

Yes, verily, it would not; yet that is exactly what the elephantine People do every day to those little plume gods of their own creation—the legislators. The People live down a tree; with part thereof it buildeth a house, with part it maketh a fire and warmeth itself; with part it buildeth a wooden throne, and of the rest thereof it maketh a wooden legislative god and setteth it therein and boweth down to it, saying: "Deliver me, for thou art my god."

With what bounds hath the People bound itself that it should not do as it lieth concerning the things that pertain unto its own welfare? What sort of common sense is that which regards as blinding a contract entered into in the dark days of ruler-worship, by which the omnipotent People agreed to walk wearily up at the call-whistle of the wooden god in the wooden throne, and put its huge hands and legs into the jaws of gyres and fetters said to be in its power-intoxicated isolation those to prepare for it? Are the citizens of New Jersey men and women that they should so far reverence the mere forms of law as to allow a lot of horse-racing and bawling legislators, under those forms, and as their representatives, to let them go to the races (and to flit upon them a brood of gaubling evils against which their souls revolt)? What a humiliating spectacle—to see two thousand of the People—the omnipotent Masters—having to go down to Trenton, to their representatives, to be browbeaten and argued and browbeaten with them against the proposed legislation; to repeatedly implore the plumes to hear the prayer of the elephant!

On the solemnity of the farce of it! If the people don't want the proposed evil let them say so as people that they won't let them. The Will of the People, not the will of their representatives, is the Law—that is it ought to be—that it would be if the People had any Will. Kick these representatives out of their thrones; they who, while the People have there, have usurped their sovereignty; reduce them to the rank of delegates and committee-men, which they really ought to be, and let only the Will of the People be Law. Then all will be well. Let the People ignore the law of the usurpers; let them poll the State and find out what is the Will of the People, and then command their servants to execute it. And having once made the Will of the People the only Law, let them henceforth and forever no legislative proposal shall become law until the People have voted it.

Representative government is but a thought-saving and labor-saving device of lazy people who don't deserve Liberty. Let the people be the referee of all legislation.

The Race Track Infamy.

Everybody of any respectability in this State has but one thing to say about the recent acts of the State Legislature in favor of establishing race tracks all over the State and protecting all the gambling and other iniquities connected with them. What the people have to say has been freely expressed in Trenton, and now saying is to be backed by action. At Trenton on Wednesday a Committee of Fifty was appointed to perfect permanent organizations all over the State to demand and secure the repeal of these laws and the sweeping of the entire business from the State.

When this was learned it was thought best to defer holding a mass meeting in Bloomfield until the members of the Committee representing Essex County were heard from, so that our citizens could do more than pass resolutions of condemnation by permanently organizing in time with the general movement. In this time steps will be taken to call the people together to earnestly co-operate in the effort to put down the schemes of race-track toughs and tools.

Real Estate Transfers in Bloomfield and Montclair.

Israel Holmes et ux to Catharine Wuerth, Montclair, Melrose pt 256 w fr Harrison av, 75x175 1,800
Chas. Truesdell et ux to C. S. Sigler, Montclair, Melrose pt 712 n fr Label at 130x227 1,980
Theo. E. Stevens et ux to Margaret E. Ross, Bloomfield, a c Clinton at 450 s fr Linden av. 149x127 2,075
Erwin A. Bradley and et al to Catharine M. Bahr, Montclair, 2 tracts w Luke av 265 s w fr Bloomfield av 100x200; also on Montclair av, 100x235 15,500
Louis S. Jacobus et ux to Della E. Robotham, Bloomfield, w s Cascade at 299 fr Washington st. 25x145 400
M. Francis Pearson to George D. De Vere, Bloomfield, s a Berkeley av 388 s fr Franklin st. 70x251 670

A Shame.

"Yes, we have spent over one hundred dollars on Jennie's eyes," said Mrs. Mink to Mrs. Seabright the other day; "had her down to New York ten times; consulted three oculists, one after the other, and had a dozen pairs of glasses made, and yet Jennie has those dreadful headaches after studying for an hour or so. It worries us greatly, because she cannot keep up in her studies, and she is as beautiful as you found our Katie's eyes were hating her," said Mrs. Seabright, "and we took her to the Eye Specialist, J. Kendall Smith, of 693 Broad St., Newark, N. J., and he fitted her with glasses which she has worn ever since. I never saw her so well and happy as she has been ever since she put on those glasses. And the whole expense was only \$10.00; she has a pair of exquisitely neat frames, and cold eye glasses, and I think, although I am her mamma, that she looks really prettier with them on than off. Now Mrs. Mink, you just take Jennie to J. Kendall Smith, and I am sure you will have no more trouble. It will cost you nothing to make the experiment, as he will take the glasses back and refund the money if Jennie can't wear them."

Bowling.

The scores at the Olympic for week ending March 3rd were as follows:

E. W. Gardner, 218; N. H. Cadmus, 207; H. M. Mott, 197; C. F. Vogellius, 194; G. C. Riker, 178; N. H. Folson, 164; Mrs. F. M. Coslett, 143; Mrs. W. R. Poe, 138; Mrs. H. Bogart, 135.

Christ Episcopal Church.

Christ Church has purchased a plot of ground on the southeast corner of Bloomfield and Park Avenues (the Chambers property) which is considered to be a very desirable site for a church. Upon this ground a complete church property will be erected consisting of church, guild house and rectory. Work upon the church and guild house will be commenced as soon as plans are adopted. The rectory had a carefully drawn map made of the parish which shows the site chosen as being the centre of the parish.

Of ninety-five families who are now attendants sixty of them will be benefited by the change, and seventy per cent of the pewholders will be nearer to this location than they were to the old one. It was found that over forty families were more than half a mile away from the old church and only twenty-five families the same distance from the new site. By the change of locality three-fourths of the people who were brought nearer to the church will be nearer to the rectory and the majority of them were convinced of the wisdom in selecting a site that would unite the Episcopal of Bloomfield and Glen Ridge in one church enterprise.

While there has been some little opposition as to always the case in every change from the old order of things, whether in church or business, yet it has been much less than was to be expected. There were many who had associations and traditions connected with the old site which made them desirous of having the church rebuilt there, but with a true Christian spirit, when they saw how much more good could be accomplished by building the church in a more central locality, all those who had the interest of the church at heart yielded and became earnest supporters of the contemplated change.

An article in a New York paper, dated from Orange, relating to Bloomfield Episcopalians matters, designed to create dissension in the parish, was true only so far as it refers to the past history of the church. The vestry was a unit upon the question of a change of site and not a schism was cast against it. That there will be some withdrawals from the church is to be expected, but, practically the Episcopalians of Bloomfield have never been more united than they are today. The rectory has the sympathy and support of the parish, feeling encouraged to go forward to the rank of delegates and committee-men, which they really ought to be, and let only the Will of the People be Law. Then all will be well. Let the People ignore the law of the usurpers; let them poll the State and find out what is the Will of the People, and then command their servants to execute it. And having once made the Will of the People the only Law, let them henceforth and forever no legislative proposal shall become law until the People have voted it.

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